

IDEAS.

Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."—Bible.

Never daub with untempered mortar or build with wind-shaken timber, it is too costly.

The best only is good enough.

Thousands of men will clear more land, build better fences, raise more and better stock, work harder this season in order that they may send a son or daughter to Berea. Will you? If not your family will fall behind.

Take Notice.

Spring Term of Berea College opens at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mar. 13.

There is now a good and steady market for homespun linen cloth at Berea. If you want to make money during your idle hours at the fireside put in a good crop of flax this spring.

Special instruction in gardening, for both young men and young ladies, will be given by Prof. Mason in the Spring Term.

Mr. Gordon of Cleveland, O., one of the greatest workers in the International Young Men's Christian Association, will be in Berea Mar. 27th and 28th.

Be sure to study the temperance map on page three.

Be sure to read Mr. Allen's oration on the Mountain Farmer, Miss Caldwell's essay on Skill in the Kitchen.

On Sunday Morning, at First Church of Berea, the subject will be: "An Efficient Church," at night, "Jonah's Whale and Kindred Difficulties."

The second page of this issue has an illustrated account of the "Inauguration" last Monday; next week we may give the addresses of Pres. McKinley and Vice Pres. Roosevelt on the occasion.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

As the result of a planned revolution in Macedonia against the Sultans of Turkey, 5000 persons will be banished to unhealthy provinces in Arabia. The leaders will be executed.

Commissioner Rockhill is to convey to the Foreign Ministers in China the wish of the President of the U. S., that there be no further unnecessary bloodshed.

Gen. De Wet has failed to cross the Orange River.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Wm. M. Everts, a noted statesman and twice member of the Cabinet, died at his home in New York City, Feb. 28, aged 83 years.

Brig. Gens. James H. Wilson and Fitz Hugh Lee, have been placed on the retired list.

The National Association of School Superintendents adopted the report of Committee on Alcohol, stating that no authority exists that alcohol is a food.

The producers and refiners of oil have agreed that all crude oil is to be uniform.

The Spanish Military Officers, now in the Philippines, have been ordered home.

The odious stamp war tax is about to be abolished. Few documents now will need stamps. The bill as passed by Senate and House takes effect July 1.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Since the CITIZEN has been telling the people the truth about the deception, tyranny and immoralities of the "Latter Day Saints," the Mormon missionaries have been less active in Kentucky.

The Barbourville Military Co., will sue the L. & N. Railroad, for damages on account of lack of accommodation on their trip to the inauguration of Gov. Beckham.

John Sechrest, of Grant County, has returned from the Klondike with \$100,000 to pay up old debts.

Miss Lucy Colson, daughter of the late Judge Colson of Middleboro, while on a visit to Chas. Herd's last week, was aroused by the entrance of a burglar; she seized a revolver and fired three shots at him as he made his escape.

Chas. Pridemore was killed, and Mike Welch was seriously wounded in a drunken brawl at the "Quarter House," a notorious "blind tiger" in Middleboro.

Locals.

Edwin Fee, of Clarksburg, Ind., is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Embree.

Claude Schram is visiting his parents in Flint Mich., but will return for the Spring term.

Rev. Geo. Ames occupied the pulpit at the Baptist Church Sunday last.

Dr. Cornelius reports the general health of the community very much improved.

Six states were represented at the closing exhibition of the winter term. Fee Parks, a former Berea student, is now working at 62 Nelbams Ave., Lexington, Ky.

Chas. Napier and Geo. Wells of Cartersville, Ky., are visiting friends here. Mr. Napier will enter College the Spring Term.

Mrs. W. B. Willoughby, will reopen her millinery establishment about April 1.

Rev. W. H. Crowds, of Ashland, visited his daughter who is attending college here, last Thursday.

The Phi Delta Literary Society celebrated their recent victory by a spread in their hall Friday night.

Mrs. A. T. Fish goes to Cincinnati this week to attend the Spring Millinery opening and to purchase stock.

Mrs. S. C. Mason has not left the Hospital yet. The changeable weather has not been good for her rheumatism.

J. L. Jones and Miss Hettie Lakes, a former student of Berea College, were married in Richmond last Thursday.

Mrs. Julia Hunting has nearly regained her usual health and hopes to do full work in the school the coming term.

Jacob Laswell and sister, students in the College, were called home last week by the sudden illness of their mother.

Sanford Harrison, age 25, son of Merrill Harrison of Berea died of consumption Saturday night. Burial at Kerby Knob, Sunday.

J. M. Early on his trip to Northern Ind. enjoyed 20° below zero weather with an abundance of fine sleighing. His niece Miss Ora Early accompanied him home.

The parents of Prof. Raymond accompanied by their daughter arrived in Berea, Friday. They will make their home here. Mr. Raymond, Sr. is 79 years of age.

Thirteen persons were admitted to membership in the First Church of Berea last Sunday; four by baptism, three by letter and six by the Wayside Covenant. Since Jan. 1, 33 persons have united with this Church.

"Berea College has had a great overflow of students this winter. The people are coming to value education more. Four boys came on foot distances ranging from 80 to 125 miles." Christian Register.

The Annual Collection for the American Missionary Association will be taken at First Church on Mar. 17. Donations ought to be liberal for Berea is indebted to the A. M. A. for help in her day of need.

Press of matter and lack of space obliges us to omit for this week the continuation of the valuable article in the Home Department, "Utilizing the Left Overs." Look for it in our next issue.

The College Library has received some 500 important new books this term. Among them we notice the "Pictorial History of America's New Possessions, the Isthmian Canals, and the Problem of Expansion," by Murat Halsted, a valuable, timely work.

It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the prevalence of measles, la grippe and pneumonia in the country generally with a number of deaths attending, that not one fatal case has transpired among the 800 and upwards of students and persons connected with Berea College.

The Owenton News says, "We have in Owenton, 113 boys from ten to twenty years old who by reason of cigarette smoking, have not enough sense to talk coherently.



Hurrah for the Farmers Course!

Our Agricultural Department is attracting more attention. This Spring there is a special Course in Gardening for both young men and young ladies. Probable over 100 young men will earn more or less money during the Spring Term by labor on the College Farm.

Madison County.

C. E. Newman and W. M. Shelby managers of a force of salesmen for Gifford, Mabie & Co., Chicago, were arrested in Richmond last week on a charge of peddling without license.

Judge Million on Wednesday appointed Mess. Walter Bennett, John C. Hendren and B. F. Crooke, a committee to redistrict Madison county, according to a recent order of the County Court.

Mayor Smith (of Richmond) is in communication with parties in Indiana desiring to start a canning factory in Richmond.—Pantagraph.

The Richmond Water and Light Company will in the early spring erect, it is reported, an electric light plant.—Register.

The Berea, Paint Lick, and Lancaster Telephone Company, is extending its line from Kirksville to the mouth of Paint Lick Creek.

Mr. Dan J. Daugherty, who for years has been Superintendent of the Richmond Water and Light Co., has resigned his position and will locate in Louisville to engage in business.

How About The Fair?—Is Richmond to have a fair this year? was asked of the writer Wednesday. So far there has been no step taken in this matter by our citizens, and the question is still in the balance.

SAW MILL FOR SALE. A twelve horse power engine, mounted on wheels, and a Handy Saw Mill and Grist Mill combined, all in good order, at prices to suit the times. Call on or address, J. W. Lambert, Conway, Ky. 3. 21.

Prize Bibles.

As is well known all Berea students have a lesson in the Bible once a week, outside of the Sunday school instruction, so that we have five great bible classes, besides the classes in the Model Schools.

A gentleman in New York city, who lives in the same neighborhood as Theodore Roosevelt, has promised to give a bible of the best type and binding, with maps and other helps, to the student in each one of these bible classes who shows the greatest diligence and improvement in bible work during the Spring Term. All our young people start even in this race; who will be the winner?

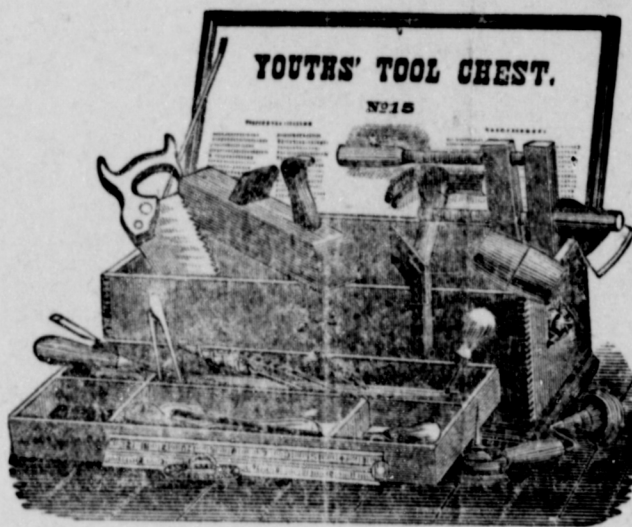
Close of Winter Term.

With the splendid exhibition last night closed the most successful term Berea College has ever known.

Nearly 700 students have been in attendance, the work in all the classes has been enthusiastic and thorough and we have had the inspiration of a great revival of religion.

The number of distinguished visitors has been great, including Dr. Vincent, Dr. Young, Prof. Favur, Rev. Anna Shaw, Brother Thomson, Mr. Gamble the singer, Miss Goldsmith, Dr. Barton, Rev. James Bond, and several others. It is an education for our young people to see and hear such people as these. Mr. Gordon, Dr. Mayo, and many others will be here in the spring.

The Exhibition was good in every way. The program was printed in the CITIZEN last week. This week we print two of the pieces, and we shall use still others later.



A Chest of Tools.

The beautiful and useful set of tools shown in this picture will soon be seen in Berea.

They are offered by the great Louisville Hardware Firm of W. B. Belknap & Co., to the young man or boy in the A or B Grammar school who shows the greatest diligence and improvement in the Sloyd work during the Spring Term.

For Teachers' Examination.

Every spring an army of young people begin to prepare for examinations for teachers' certificates. Some have certificates which have run out, some wish to get a higher grade, and some are to make their first attempt.

For many years it has been well understood that the young men and young ladies fitted at Berea stood a better chance than any others at these examinations.

This year Professor Dinmore, the new Dean of the Normal Department, will take special pains with the classes which are fitting students for these examinations, intending that no Berea student shall fail to secure a good certificate. With such able assistants as Mrs. Hunting, Mrs. Yeom, Mrs. Putnam and others, he will be pretty sure to succeed with all who have brains and application. A number of special review classes will be formed, each in charge of a teacher who is a real specialist in that particular branch. And every week there will be a "play" examination, so that when the young people come to the real examination they will know just how it will be!

THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN.

If you want to get a broad view, and see how the country lies in all directions, you must go to the top of the mountain!

It is fine to be half way up on one side. You get a good view there, but it is only a partial, one-sided view.

It is very fine to stand on some foot-hill, or lower knob, but after all you do not see half what you might see from the top of the real mountain.

And so it is with schools. "It pays" to attend almost any school, but it pays far better to attend a school that is like the real mountain top. If you are going to leave your home and make a journey, and pay board, by all means go a little farther, or a good deal farther if necessary, and attend a mountain top school, where there are many teachers, students from all parts of the country, lecturers from the great cities, and the library, apparatus, music, and general advantages that can be had nowhere else.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Having succeeded the old firm of COVINGTON & MITCHELL, we take pleasure in stating, that as of old, the new firm will exert all of its ability in trying to please the public, and will, at all times, have the LARGEST STOCK of all seasonable things, that will be shown in this city.

OUR AIM

Is to give good merchandise at a reasonable price, and we shall endeavor to have what everyone wants in the Clothing line. We will SAVE YOU MONEY in everything in the way of Suits, Overcoats, Extra Pants, Hats, Men's Furnishing Goods and Men's Shoes. With renewed vigor and past experience, we hope to serve you better than ever before. We have now many BARGAINS in present season goods that we wish to close out. For Spring we have made large preparation in every line. In Merchant Tailoring we are prepared to make you anything you may want.

COVINGTON & BANKS,
Richmond, Ky.

Meat Market.

I have Good, Fresh Beef or Pork constantly on hand at popular prices.

Blacksmithing done at the same stand at lowest rates for good work.

P. M. REYNOLDS, - Depot St. Ju 6 01

E. B. McCOY, Dentist,
Berea, Kentucky.

Center Street Art Gallery.
C. I. OGD, Proprietor.

Up-to-date Photos. Nothing but the best finish at the lowest price.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$936 salary per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

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Send us 2-cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture; it has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75c, but to get you to try them we will send you one for 48 cts. or 24-cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of



Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, MAHER & GROSH CO. 69 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio, and mention the Citizen.

CLEANING UP SALE of Winter Goods

OUR CLEANING UP SALE will continue until March 16th. During this Sale all Ladies' and Children's Heavy Shoes, and all Men's and Boys' Heavy Shoes, Boots, Bootees, High Cut Shoes, Felt Boots, and Rain Coats, all Winter Underwear for Men and Boys, all Winter Caps, Work Shirts, and Glove, every thing in Winter Goods will be sold at

Special Cut Prices.

We wish to close out all Winter Goods before receiving Spring Goods. Should you want anything to bridge over the storms of March with, it will be our pleasure to show you our goods and give you prices.

We will Save You Money

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting your future demands, WE ARE RESPECTFULLY,

207 WEST MAIN STREET
Douglas Bros.
207 WEST MAIN STREET
Richmond Ky.

Inauguration Day

March 4, 1901, Will Be a Great Day in the History of Washington.

How President McKinley Will Take the Oath of Office. Vice-President Roosevelt's Reception by the Senate. Grand Parade and Gorgeous Inaugural Ball.

ALTHOUGH the people of Washington have no part in the election of a president and vice president, they have a large part in the ceremony of inaugurating them. For this reason the subject of the second inauguration of President William McKinley has excited the greatest interest there ever since last November. Work of preparing and arranging the inaugural ceremonies and parade is given entirely in the hands of a committee of citizens of the district.

The fund to defray the expenses of the inauguration parades, decorations, etc., is raised by subscription among citizens of Washington, with the understanding that it is to be



Just In from the Country.

refunded from the receipts of the inaugural ball. Everything, so far as ceremonies, parades and fireworks go, is free except the ball. Tickets for this function cost five dollars each and there are no deadheads or invited guests outside the presidential party. Even the committeemen buy their tickets.

Congress pays the expense of erecting the stand in front of the capitol, on which the president takes the oath of office, and also the expenses incurred for the ceremonies

the constitution as inauguration day is erroneous, and any congress could decree a change to April 30. And so long as the public seems to desire a public show whenever a new president assumes office, such a change would do away with considerable exposure and subsequent illness.

CROWDS OF SIGHTSEERS.

They Come from Everywhere to Satisfy Patriotic Curiosity.

Conservative estimates place the number of people who will witness the inauguration of President McKinley and gaze upon the great inaugural parade at 500,000. All Washington will be on hand to lend cheers, and 200,000 visitors will yell themselves hoarse. In short, Monday, March 4, 1901, promises to be a real red letter day in the history of the national capitol; for no inauguration in the history of the republic has attracted so much popular attention as that of the Ohio statesman who, at noon of that day, will become the executive head of the nation for another term of four years. Compared with the coronation exercises of European monarchs, our inauguration ceremonies are a trifle flat.

Uncle Sam furnishes the dramatic personae for the inauguration show, but when it comes to pay for the staging, he is, to use a slang phrase, "not in it." The expense, as has already been stated, is borne by the business men of Washington, who, months prior to inauguration day, raise a large guarantee fund to defray the cost of the grand pageant on Pennsylvania avenue, relying for reimbursement on the thousands of visitors who usually remain in the city for several days and spend millions of dollars to satisfy their patriotic curiosity. As the raising of inauguration funds has never proved a very difficult task, it is to be presumed that the merchants and hotel keepers realize a handsome profit on their investment.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Only the Favored Few Can Gain Admission on March 4.

Visitors who expect to enter the capitol building on March 4, to witness the demise of the Fifty-sixth congress, will be disappointed, unless

mission be less stringent such unwieldy crowds would throng the lobbies that the completion of public business and the maintenance of dignity and order would be out of the question.

IN THE SENATE WING.

It Will Attract Most of the Distinguished Visitors.

Although the house of representatives remains in session until noon on March 4, when it adjourns sine die, nobody can be seen in the house wing of the capitol except the representatives and the regular employees of the house. All interest centers in the senate, because the ceremonies preceding and leading up to the inauguration are held in the senate chamber. Although the senate prac-

and announces: "The senate is adjourned sine die." This ends the ceremony, unless a special session of the senate has been called by the retiring president, as was the case eight years ago. Should the same thing be done this year, Vice President Roosevelt would assume the gavel, after Senator Frye's retirement, rap once and announce: "The senate will be in order." He would then state: "The senators-elect for the Fifty-seventh congress will come forward and receive the oath of office." Immediately thereafter one-third of the members of the senate, who have been reelected, or men who have been elected to take the place of those whose terms have expired, would approach the vice president and from him receive the oath of office. Adjournment would then be had. After adjournment the senators and all the



President McKinley Taking the Oath of Office.

tically concludes all of the business before it by 11 o'clock on the 4th of March, it is required to be in session and actively at work until the hour of noon, when the terms of many of the senators expire. President McKinley sits in the magnificent room set apart for the chief magistrate—known as the "president's room"—either approving or rejecting such bills as may be brought to him for his signature, for any bill which fails to receive the signature of the president before noon of March 4, although it may have passed both houses of congress, cannot become a law. There would not be sufficient time for bills to be sent from the capitol to the white house for the approval of the president, and have them returned to the senate in time, and, therefore, in conformity with usage, President McKinley will be on hand in the president's room by 11 o'clock, in order to complete such legislation as may be of great national importance.

THE TWO STAR ACTORS.

Will Be Received by the Senate in Due and Ancient Form.

While the senate and house are in early session, concluding their labors, President McKinley and his escort will pass down Pennsylvania avenue from the white house to the capitol, and thousands of people on the sidewalks will witness this preliminary parade. Meantime the privileged few are thronging the galleries and crowding the corridors of the senate. The members of the diplomatic corps, consisting of the representatives of all nations, many of them in gorgeous costumes, are assigned seats on the right-hand side of the senate chamber, all of the senators having massed themselves on the left of the vice president. Seats are also assigned to the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court; to the speaker and members of the house of representatives; to distinguished guests, and to all persons who are authorized to have the privilege of the floor of the senate, either by reason of past services or because they have received the thanks of congress for some service of merit. Shortly before noon by the senate clock President McKinley leaves the president's room and enters the main door of the senate chamber. The doorkeeper appears in the main aisle, addresses the vice president pro tem, and announces: "The president and president-elect of the United States." President McKinley walks down the aisle and takes a seat directly in front of the acting vice president. When the senate clock points to noon Vice President Roosevelt enters the chamber and ascends the steps to the vice president's platform.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

President Pro Tem, Frye Will Administer Oath to Mr. Roosevelt.

The ceremonies attending the introduction of the vice president into his office are very simple. When Mr. Roosevelt has ascended the platform Senator Frye, temporary president of the senate, reaches forth his right hand to greet the vice president elect, and then administers to him the oath of office. After having performed this set he assumes the gavel, raps once

occupants of the senate chamber and the galleries move out in regular order, and proceed to the east front of the capitol. As they emerge from the great bronze doors, from the rotunda, they step upon a platform which has been built over the magnificent marble steps, extending nearly 200 feet upon the grand plaza.

TAKING HIS SECOND OATH.

The Most Impressive and Dignified Event of the Day.

And then occurs the great event of the day. Clear out into the front, and facing the vast multitude of loyal spectators, President William McKinley goes with the chief justice of the United States, and there, in the presence of the representatives of the American people, receives the oath of his exalted office. The oath having been administered, President McKinley proceeds to deliver his inaugural address, and the United States of America has an official head for another term of four years. Simple as the ceremony is, it thrills the thousands who witness it, for they know that in no country but ours is a change of administration attended with less friction. While the ceremony is, as has been said, extremely simple, it has never failed to impress foreigners, who have readily admitted, time and again, that in genuine impressiveness it surpasses the gorgeous ceremonials of royal and imperial coronations, because it enlists the sympathy of the common people instead of pointing out social inequalities and fostering class prejudices. "You have no flow of wines," remarked a noted foreigner, who witnessed the inauguration of President McKinley four years ago, "but the milk of human kindness pours, if I may use the expression, from the hearts of your officials and from the great hearts of your people. Such simplicity is synonymous with loyalty, patriotism and Christianity."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

After the Review President McKinley Takes Formal Possession.

Immediately after the president has delivered his inaugural address he en-



The Grand Parade.

ters a carriage and rides up Pennsylvania avenue, in the presence of the great procession, and takes his place on a stand in front of the white house.

where he reviews the gorgeous procession as it passes before him. Four years ago ex-President Cleveland occupied a chair on the right of President McKinley, who stands for three or four hours in full view of the passing civil and military organizations. As the various bands of music pass the north front of the treasury building they cease their music; but when, a few moments later, they come within about 50 yards of the reviewing stand they strike up "Hail to the Chief." The color bearers dip their flags, as they pass the president, and the men in the ranks of the civic organizations give vent to cheers. The military march past silently, all the while keeping "eyes front" as they pass in review before the commander in chief of the army and navy. When the last organization has passed, President McKinley enters the white house and once more takes possession of the mansion which will be his home for another four years.

THE GREAT PARADE.

Most Potent Attraction of the Inauguration Ceremonies.

To the average visitor the grand parade is the most potent attraction of the inauguration ceremonies. It is estimated that 60,000 men will march down Pennsylvania avenue on March 4. The commander of this great procession has decided to start the parade immediately on the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony proper. The parade will be dismissed at Washington circle, instead of the white house, as formerly, and the commander expects that the procession will be able to pass at the rate of 12,000 an hour. Twenty-four files of foot will march in close column, and there will be no change in formation en route. The first division will be divided into three brigades, the first composed of regular United States troops and the national guard of the District of Columbia; the second of the national guard of Pennsylvania, and the third of the national guards of other states, headed by their governors and their staffs, their places in line being assigned as follows: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. This assignment is based on the date of the adoption of the constitution by the original 13 states and with reference to the admission of the others to the union.

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS.

Pennsylvania Avenue to Be a Mass of Flags and Bunting.

The decorations on Pennsylvania avenue will be quite artistic, and no reviewing stands will be erected where

in passing, a good chance to see it will cost about five cents a minute. One thousand clerks of the treasury department have bought seats on one stand at \$1.50 each. About \$20,000 will be spent on the court of honor and the four reviewing stands in Pennsylvania avenue. The presidential box on his reviewing stand will be inclosed with glass. Thirty-eight columns will be erected in the white house grounds, following the line of the semi-circular driveway in from the Pennsylvania avenue gates. The reviewing stands will be built and conducted by the inauguration committee.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Only Function for Which Admission Fee Is Charged.

As in years gone by inauguration day will close with a grand ball which, as far as display goes, will be incomparable, although "society" may refuse to look upon it as a real "function." Any respectable citizen who is willing to spend ten dollars for tickets can take part in the ball with his wife or sweetheart. It is estimated that 10,000 tickets will be sold this year. New gowns to be worn on this occasion, carriage hire, flowers, etc., will cause an expenditure of at least \$1,500,000, so that this ball will be the most expensive and elaborate social display of the decade. The ball will be held in the court of the pension office building. President and Mrs. McKinley will occupy the three rooms of the commissioner of pensions on the second floor, and the vice president and diplomatic corps adjoining apartments. The supper-rooms will occupy the entire north side of the building. The dressing-rooms will be provided with every necessity of the toilet, and 12,000 hat and cloak boxes will be in charge of a number of employees from the Washington post office. All these details have been suggested by the chairman of the committee on the inauguration reception. Among the distinguished guests at the ball will be the gentle-



At the Inaugural Ball.

live and elaborate social display of the decade. The ball will be held in the court of the pension office building. President and Mrs. McKinley will occupy the three rooms of the commissioner of pensions on the second floor, and the vice president and diplomatic corps adjoining apartments. The supper-rooms will occupy the entire north side of the building. The dressing-rooms will be provided with every necessity of the toilet, and 12,000 hat and cloak boxes will be in charge of a number of employees from the Washington post office. All these details have been suggested by the chairman of the committee on the inauguration reception. Among the distinguished guests at the ball will be the gentle-



President William McKinley

In the senate chamber and the congressional committees, but all other money required is advanced by citizens of the district, and it is a good investment, for it not only brings crowds to Washington to spend their money here, but the subscriptions have always been paid back in full and a surplus has been left over.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Congress Could Change Its Date by a Simple Resolution.

Every four years objections are made that March 4 is usually too inclement to make the outdoor inaugural display a complete success. It is not generally known that the fathers of the republic intended April 30 to be the day of inauguration, but the congress of the confederation in 1788 fixed upon a given Wednesday for the next inauguration, and that day being the 4th of March, each succeeding candidate has gone into office on the subsequent quadrennial anniversary. The popular impression that March 4 is established by

they should be able to secure cards of admission signed by the sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate. Every door of the great building will be guarded by members of the capitol police force, each one of whom has positive orders to prevent the admission of anyone not properly certified as authorized to enter. Members of the senate and house of representatives are given a certain number of cards of admission for themselves, their families and their friends; and each representative of a prominent newspaper, who has the privilege of the press galleries, is given a special card of admission for himself and a woman writer whom he may desire to have there as his assistant to describe the appearance and costumes of the distinguished ladies who may be present. Add to these the members of the diplomatic corps, the justices of the supreme court and the cabinet officers and their families, and you have a complete list of the occupants of the capitol on March 4. Should the regulations governing ad-



Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt.

they might mar the appearance of the thoroughfare and imperil the lives of spectators. In former years stands were erected wherever fancy or greed dictated, and parts of the avenue looked like the main street of a country village on circus day. This year stands will not only be less numerous, but they will be neatly decorated and placed in nooks where they cannot offend the eye. Arches are erected all along the avenue in honor of the visiting governors, and these the various state delegations will be asked to decorate and illuminate. The details of the decorations have been carefully supervised by the committee on decorations and public comfort, to insure good taste and harmony in the massing of color.

Prices for seats from which to see the parade on inauguration day will not be within the reach of all. The best seats on the reviewing stands will cost just as much as tickets to the inaugural ball—\$5 each. There will be some at \$4 each, others at \$3, \$2.50 and \$2 and a large number at \$1.50. On an average, if the parade is an hour

men composing the president's cabinet and their wives and daughters.

BALLS IN THE PAST.

First One Was Given in Honor of President Madison.

The music for the ball will be furnished by hundreds of musicians. The president and his wife will visit the scene and hold a reception, though the days have gone by when the chief magistrate and the first lady of the land were expected to lead the cotillon. Balls have been the regular thing ever since James Madison was inducted into office, except for the fact that Franklin Pierce was passed by because nobody cared to get up a ball for him, and Rutherford B. Hayes was similarly omitted from the list of presidents danced into office because he did not establish his title until so short a time before that there was no opportunity to make the necessary preparations, and in fact no one knew for awhile whether he could be inaugurated without the assistance of balls of a more solid character than those now held in the pension office.

TEMPERANCE MAP OF KENTUCKY.

We are glad indeed to give our readers this week a map showing the present condition of temperance laws in Kentucky. The forty-seven white counties contain no legalized saloons. Seven counties contain no prohibition territory. The black squares indicate saloons in county seats. The black dots indicate saloons elsewhere in the counties. The white spots in black counties indicate prohibition precincts. For the counties without legalized saloons we can truthfully say that the laws against liquor selling are as well enforced as the laws against theft or murder, and the good results which follow are unquestioned. The money that would go to the saloons goes for the payment of honest debts and the proper support of families. Much of it is put into permanent improvements, which make the county and state richer.

All the benefit in money is but the small part in the counties where there is no licensed saloon the civil and criminal prosecutions are less than in other counties and the general prosperity of schools and churches and families is greater.

It will be thus seen that Kentucky has a fairly effective local option law and a very strong temperance sentiment. There is no reason why we should not push on for the entire redemption of the state.

This fact must be faced and reckoned with: There is a great deal of money in the liquor business, and there are unprincipled men who know that if they can start a saloon on the sly, or by taking the temperance people unaware and securing the repeal of the local option law in the precinct or county, they can soon enrich themselves on the spoils of their neighbors. We must therefore expect that there will always be these sneaking liquor sellers to contend with and respectable citizens must make up their minds to devote a sufficient amount of time and energy and money to keeping down the saw briars and chicken thieves.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and the temperance people must be continually watchful and ready.

Besides this we must remember that new families are coming into the state and young people are growing up who have not heard the great argument for temperance, and we must circulate the pledge and hold meetings and so instruct and convert the rising generation. And one other thing, we must show the liquor traffic no mercy. One saloon in a county, as has been shown, can scatter misery, quarrels, and death through every precinct. As long as the liquor fiends have the slightest hope of continuing their gains, they will keep up the fight. Our only safety lies in driving them completely out of the business. "It is easier to kill a ravening wolf than to put a collar on his neck."



JOHN BRENT.

Maj. Theodore Winthrop's Great Story.—Horses, Hunting and Adventures in the West.

CHAPTER XVI.

ARMSTRONG, AN AVENGER OF BLOOD.

I awoke in the solemn quiet dawn of the next morning with my forebodings of ill gone, and in their stead what I could not but deem a baseless hopefulness for our new friends' welfare.

Brent did not share it. His usual gay matinsong was dumb. He covered, chilled and spiritless, by our camp-fire. Breakfast was an idle ceremony to both. We sat and looked at each other. His despair began to infect me. This would not do.

I left my friend, sitting unnerved and purposeless, and walked to the mail-riders' camp.

Jake Shamberlain was already stirring about, as merry as a grig, and that is much to say on the Plains. There are two grigs to every blade of grass from Echo Canon to the South Pass, and yet every one sings and skips, as gay as if merriment would make the desert a meadow.

"You are astir early after the ball, Jake," said I.

"Ef I wait till the gals in the train begins to polky round, I shan't git my men away nary time. They alluz burr to gals, like all young fellows. We'll haul off jest as soon as you're ready."

"We are ready," I said.

I made our packs, and saddled the mustangs.

"Come, Brent," said I, shaking him by the shoulder, "start, old fellow! Your ride will rouse you."

He obeyed, and mounted. He was quite cowed and helpless. I did not know my brave, cheerful friend in this weak being. He seemed to me as old and dreary as Mr. Clitheroe. Love must needs have taken a very cruel clutch upon his heart. Indeed, to the delicate nature of such a man, love is either life or life, or a murderous blight worse than death.

Half a mile from the train were the cattle feeding quietly in a black mass, like a herd of buffalo. There was not one man, out of our own party, to be seen.

"Where are their sentinels, Jake?" said I.

"Too much spree for good watch," says he.

"Elder Sizzum ought to look sharper."

"He's a prime leader. But he tuk dance, argee, and faro last night with a perfect looseness. I dunno what's come over Sizzum; bein' a great apostle's maybe too much for him. But then he knows there ain't no Utes round here, to stampede his animals or run off any of his gals. Both er you men could have got you a wife apiece last night, and ben twenty miles on the way, and nobody the wiser. Now, boys, be alive with them mules. I want to be off."

"Where are Smith and Robinson?" I asked, missing the two gamblers as we started.

"Let 'em slide, cuss 'em!" said Jake. "Taint my business to call 'em up, and fetch 'em hot water, and black their boots. They moved camp away from us, over into the brush by you. Reckon they was feared some on us would be goin' halves with 'em in the pile they raked off last night. Let 'em slide, the durn ripper-bits! Every man for himself, I say. They anked me to the figures of a slug at their cheatin' game; an' now they may sleep till they dry and turn

to grasshopper pie, for me."

Jake cracked his long whip. The mules sprang forward together. We started.

I gave one more look at the caravan we had seen winding so beautifully down on the plain, no longer ago than yesterday evening. Rosy morning brightened on every wagon of the great ellipse. Not a soul was to be seen of all their tenants. I recognized Mr. Clitheroe's habitation at the farther end. That, too, had the same mysterious, deserted air, as if the sad pair who dwelt in it had desperately wandered away into the desert by night.

Brent would not turn. He kept his haggard face bent eastward, toward the horizon, where an angry sunrise began to thrust out the quiet hues of dawn.

We rode steadily on through the cool haze, and then through the warm, sunny haze, of that October morning. Brent hardly uttered a word. He left me the whole task of driving our horses. A difficult task this morning. Their rest and feast of yesterday had put Pumps and Fulano in high spirits. I had my hands full to keep them in the track.

We had ridden some eighteen miles, when Brent fell back out of the dust of our march, and beckoned me.

"Dick," said he, "I have had enough of this."

He grew more like himself as he spoke.

"I was crushed and cowardly last night and this morning," he continued. "For the first time in my life, my hope and judgment failed me together. You must despise me for giving up and quitting Miss Clitheroe."

"My dear boy," said I, "we were partners in our despair."

"Mine is gone. I have made up my mind. I will not leave her. I will ride on with you to the South Pass. That will give the caravan a start, so that I can follow unobserved. Then I will follow and let her know in some way that she has a friend with-in call. She must be saved, sooner or later, whether she will or no. Love or no love, such a woman shall not be left to live herself dead, rather than fall into the hands of a beast like Sizzum. I have no mission, you know, and he smiled drearily; "I make one now. I can not fight the good fight against villany and brutishness anywhere better than here. When I get into the valley, I will camp down at Jake's. I can keep my courage up hunting grizzlies until she wants me. Perhaps I may find Bid-duiph there still. What do you say, old fellow? I am bound to you for the journey. Will you forgive me for leaving you?"

"You will find it hard work to leave me. I go with you and stand by you in this cause, life or death."

"My dear friend! my brother!"

We took hands on this.

Our close friendship passed into completed brotherhood. Doubts and scruples vanished. We gave ourselves to our knight-errantry.

"We will save her, John," said I. "She is my sister from this moment."

His face lighted up with the beauty of his boyish days. He straightened himself in his saddle, gave his fair moustache a twirl, and hummed, for gayety of heart, "Ah non giunge!" to the beat of his mustang's hoofs.

We were riding at the bottom of a little hollow. The dusty trail across the unfenced wilderness, worn smooth and broad as a turnpike by the march of myriad caravans, climbed up the slopes before and behind us, like the wake of a ship between surges. The mail train had disappeared over the ridge. Our horses had gone with it. Brent and I were alone, as if the world had no other tenants.

Suddenly we heard the rush of a horseman after us.

Before we could turn he was down the hillcock,—he was at our side.

He pulled his horse hard upon his haunches and glared at us. A fierce look it was; yet a bewildered look, as of one suddenly cheated of a revenge he had laid finger on.

He glared at us, we gazed at him, an instant, without a word.

A ghastly pair—this apparition—horse and man! The horse was a tall, gaunt white. There were the deep hollows of age over his bloodshot eyes. His outstretched head showed that he shared his master's eagerness of pursuit. Death would have chosen such a steed for a gallop on one of death's errands.

Death would have commissioned such a rider to bear a sentence of death. A tall, gaunt man, with the loose, long frame of a pioneer. But the brown vigor of a pioneer was gone from him. His face was lean and bloodless. It was clear where some of his blood had found issue. A strip of old white blanket, soiled with dust and blood, was turbaned askew about his head, and under it there showed the ugly edges of a recent wound.

When he pulled up beside us, his stringy right hand was ready upon the butt of a revolver. He dropped the muzzle as he looked at us.

For what horror was this man the embodied Nemesis (spirit of vengeance)!

"Where are they?"

He whispered this question in a voice thick with stern purpose, and shuddering with some recollection that inspired the purpose.

"They! who?"

"The two murderers."

"They stayed behind at Bridger."

"No. The Mormons told me they were here. Don't hide them! Their time is come."

Still in the same curdling whisper. He crushed his voice as if he feared the very hillocks of the prairie would reverberate his words, and earth would utter a warning cry to those he hunted to fly, fly, for the avenger of blood was at hand.

No need to be told whom he sought. The two gamblers—the two murderers—the brutes we had suspected; but where were they? Where to be sought?

We hailed the mail train. It was but a hundred yards before us over the ridge. Jake Shamberlain and his party returned to learn what delayed us.

The haggard horseman stared at them all in silence.

"I've seen you before, stranger," said Shamberlain.

"Yes," said the man, in his shuddering whisper.

"It's Armstrong from Oregon, from the Umqupa, ain't it? You don't look as if you were after cattle this time. Where's your brother?"

"Murdered."

"I allowed something had happened, because he warn't along. I never seed two men stick so close as you and he did. They didn't kill him without gettin' a lick at you, I see. Who was it? Indians?"

"Worse."

"I reckon I know why you're after us, then."

"I can't waste time, Shamberlain," said Armstrong, in a hurried whisper. "I'll tell you in two words what's happened to me, and p'raps you can help me to find the men I mean to find."

"I'll help you, if I know how, Armstrong. I haint seen no two in my life, old country or new country, saints or gentiles, as I'd do more for 'n you and your brother. I've olluz said, of the world was chock full of Armstrongs, Paradise wouldn't pay, and Abraham, Isaac and Jacob mout just as well blow out their candle and go under a bushel-basket, unless a

half-bushel would kiver 'em."

The stranger seemed insensible to this compliment. He went on in the same whisper, full of agony, pain, and weariness. While he talked, his panting horse drew up his lip and whinnied, showing his long, yellow teeth. The spirit of his rider had entered him. He was impatient of this dalliance.

"We were coming down from the Umqupa, my brother and I," says Armstrong, "goan across to the states, to drive out cattle next summer. We was a little late one morning, along of our horses havin' strayed off from camp, and that was how we met them men. Two on 'em ther' was,—a tall, most ugody Pike, and a little fat, mean-lookin' runt. We lighted on 'em jest to the crossin' of Bear river. They was comin' from Sacramenter, they said. I kinder allowed they was horse-thieves, and wanted to shy off. But Bill—that was my brother—"

Here the poor fellow choked a little.

"Bill, he never couldn't think wrong of nobody. Bill, he said, 'No. Looks was nothin', he said, 'and we'd jine the fellers.' So we did, and rode together all day, and camped together on a branch we cum to. I reckon we talked too much about the cattle we was goan to buy, and I suppose ther' aint many on the Pacific side that aint heard of the Armstrongs. They allowed we had money,—them murderers did. Well, we camped all right, and went to sleep, and I never knowed nothin', ef it warn't a dream that a grizzly had wiped me over the head, till I woke up the next day with the sun brillin' down on my head, and my head all raw and bloody, as ef I'd been scalped. And there was Bill—my brother Bill—lyin' dead in his blankets."

A shudder passed through our group. These were the men we had tolerated, sat with at the camp-fire, to whose rough stories and foul jokes we had listened. Brent's instinct was true.

Armstrong was evidently an honest, simple, kindly fellow. His eyes were pure, gentle blue. They filled with tears as he spoke. But the stern look remained.

"Bill was dead," he continued. "The hatchet slipped when they come to hit me, and they was too skeared, I suppose, to go on choppin' me, as they had him. P'raps his ghost cum round and told 'em 't warn't the fair thing they'd ben at, and 't warn't. But they got our horses, Bill's big sorrel and my Flathead horse, what's made a hundred and twenty-three miles betwixt sunrise and sunset of a September day, goan for the doctor, when Ma Armstrong was tuk to die. They got the horses, and our money belts. So, when I found Bill was dead, I knowed what my life was left me for. I tied up my head, and somehow I crept, and walked, and run, and got to Box Elder. I don't know how long it took, nor who showed me the way; but I got there."

Box Elder is the northernmost Mormon settlement, or was, in those days.

"I'll never say another word agin the Mormon religion, Jake," Armstrong went on. "They treated me like a brother to Box Elder. They outfitted me with a pistol, and this ere horse. They said he'd come in from a train what the Indians had cut off, and was a terrible one to go. He is; and I believe he knows what he's goan for. I've ben night and day ridin' on them murderers' trail. Now, men, give me time to think. Bill's murderers aint at Bridger. They was there last mid-night. They must be somewhere within fifty miles, and I'll find 'em, so help me God!"

His horse whisper was still. No one spoke.

Another rush of hoofs down the slope behind!

CHAPTER XVII.

HORSE AGAINST BRUTE.

Another rush of horses' feet behind us.

What? Elder Sizzum! And that pale, gray shadow of a man, whose pony the Elder drags by the bridle, and lashes cruelly forward,—who?

Mr. Clitheroe.

Sizzum rode straight up to Brent. The two men faced each other,—the big, hulking, bullying saint; the slight, graceful, self-possessed gentile. Sizzum quailed a little when he saw the other did not quail. He seemed to change his intended form of address.

"Brother Clitheroe wants his daughter," said Sizzum.

"Yes, yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Clitheroe in feeble echo, "I want my daughter."

Brent ignored the Mormon. He turned to the father, and questioned eagerly.

"What is this, dear sir? Is Miss Ellen missing? She is not here. Speak, sir! Tell us at once how she was lost. We must be on her track instantly. Wade, shift the saddles to Fulano and Pumps, while I make up our packs. Speak, sir! Speak!"

Brent's manner carried conviction, even to Sizzum.

"I did not like to suspect you, gentlemen," said Mr. Clitheroe, "after our pleasant evening and your kindness; but Brother Sizzum said it could not be any one else."

"Get the facts, Wade," said Brent, "I can not trust myself to ask."

Sizzum smiled a base, triumphant smile over the agony of my friend.

"Tell us, quick," said I, taking Mr. Clitheroe firmly by the arm, and fixing his eye.

(To be continued.)

The buzzard is a fast-flying bird, one that was recently shipped from Charleston, N. C., to New York, for the purpose of testing its speed, succeeding in making the trip back home in about four hours.

INVENTED BY A WOMAN.

The Spindle and Loom Were Originally Designed by a Chinese Worker.

All women are not degraded in China. Witness the dowager empress, who rose, by the force of her own will, from the position of a slave to that of ruler over the most populous nation on the globe. Notwithstanding the prejudice against the sex among the Mongols women occasionally break through the barriers and achieve distinction.

In Shanghai, the metropolis of the most coveted section of that vast empire, is a temple erected in honor of Huang, a woman deified for her great service to her people, and Chinese men do not disdain to worship before her image.

Centuries ago an elderly lady of good family and condition, who had hitherto lived in the region of Kwan-Tung, removed to Wu-Ni-Ching, near Shanghai, where she spent the remainder of her life. Since the lady happened to be Huang, this simple event revolutionized the province in which she made her home. It was a great revolution, yet the most conservative will not accuse her of having left "woman's sphere," since her instruments were those associated with countless women, from Penelope, the terrible Fates, and the "virtuous woman" of Solomon's praise, down to our own grandmothers—the spindle and the loom.

Cotton fabrics have been used to some extent in China for 4,000 years, but the cotton interest, now so important, received its first real impetus about 800 years ago.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for March 10, 1901—Jesus and Calaphas.

[Prepared by H. C. Lennington.] THE LESSON TEXT. (Matthew 26:57-68.)

57. And they that had laid hold on Jesus led Him away to Calaphas, the high priest, where the scribes and the elders were assembled.

58. But Peter followed Him afar off unto the high priest's palace, and went in, and sat with the servants to see the end.

59. Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought false witness against Jesus, to put Him to death;

60. But found none: yea, though many false witnesses came, yet found they none. At the last came two false witnesses.

61. And said: This fellow said: I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days.

62. And the high priest arose, and said unto Him: Answerst thou nothing? what is it which these witnesses against thee?

63. But Jesus held His peace. And the high priest answered and said unto Him: I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God.

64. Jesus saith unto him: Thou hast said; nevertheless, I say unto you: Hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of Heaven.

65. Then the high priest rent his clothes, saying: He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses? Behold, now ye have heard His blasphemy.

66. What think ye? They answered and said: He is guilty of death.

67. Then did they spit in His face, and buffeted Him; and others smote Him with the palms of their hands.

68. Saying: Prophecy unto us, thou Christ, who is he that smote thee? GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matt. 10:16.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There was a preliminary examination of Jesus before Annas. He was the high priest, according to the Jewish law and usage. Then there was the form of a trial before Calaphas and the Sanhedrim. Calaphas was the son-in-law of Annas, and had been appointed to the position of high priest by the Roman authorities. It was during the progress of this trial that Peter denied his Lord three times. The scripture section to be studied is contained in the following passages:

Matt. 26:57-75.

Mark 14:53-72.

Luke 22:54-62.

John 18:12-27.

Jesus Before the Sanhedrim.—While Jesus was before Annas the Sanhedrim, the highest Jewish council, was hastily summoned in extraordinary session. The object of the hasty meeting was to condemn Jesus and have Him crucified before His friends could rally to His support. The means taken to secure the verdict wished for were extraordinary. False witnesses were secured, but it is hard for liars to be consistent, and no two of them presented the same testimony. There must be two witnesses to substantiate any charge. Finally two came, and their testimony seemed to agree. But this testimony was false. Jesus did not say: "I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days." Jesus said (John 2:19): "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

The Sanhedrim could have summoned many and many a true witness, who knew Jesus and His works and teaching. Lame men who had been made to walk, blind who had been given sight, lepers and other sick who had been restored to health and strength. These would have formed an imposing array—all in favor of the claims of Jesus. But the Sanhedrim was not after truth, but after a conviction.

Prof. Greenleaf, in his "Trial of Jesus," says: "Throughout the whole course of the trial the rules of the Jewish law of procedure were grossly violated, and the accused was deprived of rights belonging even to the meanest citizen. He was arrested in the night, bound as a malefactor, beaten before His arraignment and struck in open court during the trial. He was tried on a feast day and before sunrise. He was compelled to criminate Himself, and this under an oath of solemn judicial adjuration; and He was sentenced on the same day of the conviction."

Mark (14:58) gives a different version of the testimony finally admitted against Jesus. From this it seems that finally the Sanhedrim had to admit testimony of two witnesses which did not fully accord. To remove any doubt, Calaphas finally turned to Jesus, and on His declaration that He was the Christ, the Son of God, based the charge of blasphemy, and accordingly the sentence of death was voted.

Then occurred a scene more remarkable than any that went before, if that be possible. The dignified councilors who had just gone through the form of a trial blindfolded Jesus, and in mockery of the claim He had just made struck Him and after each blow asked Him to tell who gave it.

"Prophecy unto us," they said, "thou Christ, who is He that smote thee?"

Peter's Denials.—During the trial before the Sanhedrim Peter, who had followed Jesus "afar off," entered the palace of the high priest and three times denied his Master. First it was a simple denial, then it was a denial with an oath, and finally he denied with curses and swearing. "And immediately the cock crew. And Peter remembered the word of Jesus, which said unto him: 'Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice.' And he went out and wept bitterly."

Pointed Sayings.

He who fears God need never fear man.

You cannot do God's work with the devil's weapons.

The approbation of self is seldom born of the approval of conscience.

Christianity is to the Christless as the science of optics to the blind.

Charity draws from an exhaustless fountain; the more it gives, the more it has to give.

It is hopeless consulting the compass of conscience when you lay the loadstone of lust beside it.—Rams Horn.

The Mountain Farmer.

Oration at Closing Exhibition of the Winter Term, by Blevins P. Allen, of Dory, Clay County.

This world is filled with advantages and disadvantages. A mountain farm, as well as a Blue Grass farm, has both. The farm that takes my eye is a mountain farm, and the man whom I love to see succeed is a mountain farmer. I believe that in the near future the mountain man will be the successful farmer in spite of all his disadvantages. Much of his land is at an angle of forty-five degrees and perhaps rocky besides. What level ground he has is perhaps a harbor for crawfish, which destroy the crops. The mountain farmer cannot use great four-horse plows, reapers nor sulky cultivators. He has to use small one-horse plows, which a thirteen-year old boy can lift about with ease. Besides, if he gets his little plow broken he has no machine shops in reach where he can get it repaired.

Another great disadvantage is, if he does raise a great crop of farm produce, he has no market in reach and the roads are so bad that it is impossible to get out to the market of the world. These are causes of discouragement and idleness, but remedies for the most of these discouragements can be found in industry and skill; and if rightly used the industry will produce the skill. Of course we cannot dig down the mountains and make level plains of them; we must use them as God gave them to us. The timber should be preserved on the rough ground, the fires should be kept out of it, and the young growth protected. The smoother ground should be well fenced and grassed for pasturage for stock, or planted in fruit trees and berries. The low wet valleys should be drained by tile or stone drains, and most of the necessary farm crops raised on them.

Great care should be taken in planting the farm for the most convenient use. It is a good plan to divide the farm into small fields and use the system known as "crop rotation", so all crops will be coming on each year; plant corn in a field one year, next year wheat, next cow peas, next oats, next grass, and so on in this way until you have included all the crops that you raise; then back to the first again. This may be done in any order, but do not leave out the cow peas.

A small company could be formed in each community to put up a repair and manufacturing shop with little expense. This would be an advantage both to the individual and to the country.

It is no excuse whatever to claim that we are away from the market. We can bring the market to us if we use the right skill; first, by making better roads; second, by raising more and better stock. It would be a good plan for several adjoining counties to form an organization, issue bonds, and have a good pike made through each county. While the roads are being made, the farmers can raise live stock, such as sheep, cattle, and hogs, which can walk out to market. Raise blooded stock which will enter into the best market. It takes as much corn and hay to feed a scrub calf, as it does a Polled Angus, and when we drive the scrub to market we do not get half as much for it as we do the blooded one.

There is something for each one of each one of you boys to do when you get home. You that have the privilege of attending Prof. Mason's lectures should go home and put in practice that which you have learned; plant a raspberry patch and an orchard, get a better grade of stock, and show the people what can be done.

You that have the training under Prof. King, take your saw, hammer and nails, make better fences, more gates, repair the spring house and barn. Let your muscles and minds work together.

The best use of our wisdom and training is to improve and adorn the home of our childhood. We love the old stone chimney, and open fire place, and every peak that points to heaven and is greeted by the kiss of the morning sun.

The best image which the world can give of paradise is in the slope of the meadows, orchards, and the corn fields on the side of the Cumberland Mountains.

On the East Kentucky hills where my boyhood hours were passed Where I often wandered lonely and the future tried to cast; Many visions I can see, and my heart with sadness fills, But sunny were my day dreams on the East Kentucky hills.

Oh the hills, the beautiful hills, how I love the East Kentucky hills; If on sea or land I roam, still I think of happy home, And my friends among the East Kentucky hills.

Fee Memorial Booklet.

The College will publish a booklet of 32 pages, giving description of Funeral and Memorial Exercises in memory of Rev. John Gregg Fee, together with a sketch of his life; and the addresses of Hon. C. F. Burnam, Hon. John D. Goodloe, Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., of Chicago, class of '85, Rev. James Bond, of Nashville, Tenn., class of '92, letters etc.

The FINE ILLUSTRATIONS include three pictures of Mr. Fee, showing him in manhood and in age, also Mrs. Fee and Geo. Candee, Otis B. Waters, Wm. E. Lincoln, early workers in Berea, and view of the first building of Berea College, with Father Fee in the foreground.

This is something which you want right now, and which you will wish to keep and leave to your children.

Booklets ready early in March, but must be ordered now that we may know how many to print. Send orders to T. J. Osborne, Treasurer, Berea, Ky. Booklets will be sent, postage paid, for 25 cents each, or five for one dollar.

Proceeds go to the Portrait Fund, and we hope to receive enough to pay for a portrait of Mr. Fee.

Order at once.

Drill for Teacher's Examination

Berea has had wonderful success in preparing young people for Teachers Examination. Berea students will not sit with their fingers in the book, or look to their neighbors for help in examinations.

Prof. Dinmore has arranged to give during the Spring term special instruction for those preparing to teach.

Every one who does not already hold a first class certificate should be on hand for this drill, beginning March 13.

Weather Report.

Voluntary Observer's Meteorological Record for month of February, 1901, Berea, Ky.

Mean temperature for the month 30.1° F
Maximum on the 17th 64. F
Minimum on the 24th 6. F
Total precipitation for the month .70 inches
Greatest precipitation in 24 hrs. the 2d .40
Total snow fall for the month 2.1
No. of days with precipitation of .01 in. or more 7
" clear days 10
" partly cloudy days 3
" cloudy days 10

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Clay County.

Ogle.—Born to Mr. & Mrs. Smallwood a fine baby girl.—Wm. Swafford has a new supply of merchandise.—Wiley Jackson, who for a while has been in Pittsburgh, has returned.—Moses Jackson of this place moves soon to Stinking Creek.—Rich. Henson of Leslie Co. moved to Ogle.—Tom Smallwood has moved to Buzzard Creek.—Rev. John Jones preached at our school house, Sunday.

Mason County.

Millersburg.—Rev. Lane of Carlisle, will preach at the Methodist Church Sunday.—Christain Church, every Sunday, at Christain Church, at 6 P. M.—We are happy to say Mrs. Sallie Donaldson is able to be out again.—Misses Lottie and Minnie Ming and Fannie Ross are visiting in Paris this week.—Mr. J. D. Taylor is in danger of lock jaw resulting from a sprain received in his hand some weeks ago.—Mr. John Mayberry sold his residence on West Broadway, to Mr. Wm. Combs.—Misses Loulie E. Bush and Hattie Mayberry have gone to the State Normal School for the Spring Term.

Jackson County.

Clover Bottom.—Sanford Harrison was buried at this place the 3rd inst.—Fires are doing much damage to forests, and farmers in this vicinity will have much fencing to do before putting in their crops.—E. B. Hatfield is a new neighbor in this community, at the Mrs. Baker place near Big Hill.—Wm. Jones is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia fever.—Elmer Stewart was married to Miss Mollie Kindred last week at the home of the bride's brother.—W. J. Daugherty and son Robert will go to Louisville next week to lay in a new new supply of goods.—Wm. Abney died last week. One of his little boys is dangerously ill. His baby died a month ago.—John A. McGuire visited home folks in Rockcastle Co. Sunday.

Owsley County.

Gabbard.—Sherman Rowling of White Oak, passed through here Sunday, with 55 head of cattle he had bought.—A. J. Edwards, of Manchester, Clay Co. is visiting relatives near this place.—Walter Seale of Booneville was here Monday on business.—Lewis Stamper has moved to the mouth of Indian Creek and Mathias Barrett, has moved to the place from which Stamper moved.—Whitley Minter and wife, of Booneville, were here Tuesday.—C. B. Moore, of Eversole, has been hauling lumber from Little Buffalo.—A. J. Chandler, and States Bros. are rafting logs at the mouth of Goose Creek.—R. W. Bicknell of Booneville was here Tuesday and purchased some calves from A. J. Chandler.—Henderson Reynolds, and daughter, of Cow Creek, passed through here Wednesday, on their way home from Jackson county, where they had been on a visit.

Madison County.

College Hill.—William Hiale's house burned March 1st, with entire contents, and also barn. Origin of the fire is unknown.—Measles are subsiding in this community.—Mrs. Amanda Adams was summoned to the home of her sister Mrs. William Risk, who died suddenly, Thursday.—Jacob Laine gave an oyster supper Wednesday night, quite a crowd of young people gathered and enjoyed themselves until a late hour.—The dress goods agents with cards for sale are scouring the country.—Little Miss Madeline Laine is suffering from a sprained ankle.

Peytontown.—Mr. Wm. Shearer is ill with fever.—Mrs. Lizzie Bennett who has been sick for some time is still very low.—Quite a number of young people were invited to dine Sunday with Ed. Jenkins. They had an enjoyable time.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dinmore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

NATURE STUDY.

ROSE E. MILLER.
Yet these sweet sounds of early season,
And these sweet sights of early days
Are only sweet when we fondly listen,
And only fair when we fondly gaze.
There is no glory in star or blossom,
Till looked upon by a loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes,
Till breathed with joy as they wander by.

Just at the present time in planning work in nature study there are two special lines upon which the attention of the pupils should be directed, the return of the migrating birds and the awakening plant life. If we have not already begun our watch for the returning birds we are somewhat late for the robin, bluebird and wren have already sung us their greetings. It has now been three weeks since the first robin was heralded and a week ago one little boy announced proudly, "I saw a blue-bird this morning and heard him sing, too."

An excellent way of keeping a record of the observations of the school is by means of a weekly calendar placed upon the board, or better still to have each pupil have a note book of his own in which he keeps the records, similar to the one on the board, of his own observations, as well as the date of the earliest observation of any member of the school.

At the same time that the pupils are watching all birds, it is well to select two or three for more complete study. As a suggestion, the robin and the red-headed woodpecker are common to the locality and so, easily studied; they are also excellent types. The duck is also common and is a very good type of the water bird. In this suggestion of special birds there is no intent to limit the observation of the children, but to give definite plan and purpose to regular observations.

At the same time we are studying birds we should be preparing for the later study of growing plants, which now is not many weeks removed. Glass jars, over which pieces of net have been tied, are best for this purpose. The jars should be filled so that seeds placed upon the netting are constantly kept moist. This will permit of the study of both root and stalk growth. Peas, beans and corn are perhaps the best seed types.

(To be continued.)

Necessary Expenses for Term (12 Weeks).

It pays to have a little extra money for last year, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:	HOWARD HALL	LADIES' HALL
School (Incidental Fee)	\$4.50	\$4.50
Laundry	1.00	1.00
Books, etc., about	2.00	2.00
Key Deposit	1.00	1.00
Room (store table, etc.)	2.00	2.00
Fuel and Oil	2.50	2.50
Rent of Laundry	5.00	5.00
First Month's Board	5.00	5.00
Living Expenses	17.25	18.75
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	5.00	5.00
Beginning 2d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
Beginning 3d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
	25.75	28.75
Key Deposit returned	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks	25.75	25.75

For those below A Grammar deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$24.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$21.75.

Fuel is 75 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. The price of a big calf, a little man-bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

Farm for SALE.—Four miles south of Berea, 25½ acres of good farm land, 12½ acres of it in cultivation. It has house, stables, crib, and good well near the house, also an orchard of 25 fruit trees. For particulars address Harvey Knuckles, Conway, Ky. 4. 1.

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We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$14 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

[For information and friendly advice address the Vice-President, GEO. T. FAIRCCHILD, L. L. D. - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.]

THE HOME.

Edited by Miss GRACE J. STOKES, Instructor in Domestic Science, Berea College.

SKILL IN THE KITCHEN.

Oration at Closing Exhibition of Winter Term by MARGARET L. CALDWELL of South Salem, Ohio.

The kitchen is the most important room in the house! We can prove this easily, for if there is but one room it has to be the kitchen. We may like to have a dining room and a parlor and a study and all the rest, but the kitchen is the most home like room in the whole house. We may keep strangers in the parlor but we take our friends in by the kitchen fire.

It takes as much skill to manage a kitchen as to manage a farm. You farmer's boys may not believe this, but if your mother is sick and you are called upon to run the kitchen for one day you will find out. By the time you have cut your thumb, spilt lard on your trousers, liberally seasoned the potatoes with sugar, broken your mother's china cream pitcher, and have the kitchen looking as though a cyclone had struck it, you will think there ought to be something in it besides your awkward selves.

What is more forlorn than the home which has a neglected kitchen? Here is the picture of one which has been only in the hands of lazy and careless hired girls.

The floor looks as though it had never seen a broom. Dirty lamps with still dirtier chimneys are sitting on a table. The stove is rusty and cobwebs hang from every corner. Dirty dishes, broken and cracked, are sitting on a rickety old box used for a table, waiting to be washed. The ashes haven't been taken out for several days, and consequently the stove hearth and floor have received a generous coating of dust. There is one chair in the room which has the bottom broken out. We look at the windows but that is as far as we can see on account of the dirt, the accumulation of weeks. A greasy old dishrag is lying on the table. Stray chickens and pigs seem to be quite at home in this confusion.

In a kitchen like the one just described one could not expect good food to be prepared. And it is very probable that if the kitchen is kept disorderly the rest of the house will not be unlike it. Eating badly prepared food and living in such a house naturally causes the members of the family to be cross. Because they could not get a good comfortable meal at home, some men would go to the saloon where they could get something to make them feel better; because things look so unpleasant and disorderly, and because of cross words, they begin to spend their evenings in the warm and brilliantly lighted saloon; and keep on until they soon become drunkards and the cause of this can be traced back to the cook.

But the owner of this particular house has more self respect than that, and he wishes that his home could be made neat and clean.

Suppose he marries a Berea girl—what a change she will make in a week! She will scrub the floor carefully, putting on plenty of hot water and soap to take the grease spots out. She will wash the windows and have them shining; the lamps will be cleaned, the dishes washed, the stove polished, and cobwebs swept down. She will have nails driven in the wall to hang her tin ware on, and she will have a place for every thing and every thing in its place. She will learn how to manage the stove so that she will not be smoked out, and the fire will burn without being started three or four times.

For the first meal she will have corn cakes beautifully browned, fried potatoes which are not burned, and fruit which has been carefully cooked. She will have the table covered with white cloth which she will always keep spotless.

The whole family will be pleased with this simple but appetizing meal. Every cook ought to be able to prepare food for the sick as well as for the healthy people. Some people seem to think that it does not make any difference what kind of food is given to the sick, but sometimes people die on account of not eating the right kind of food while sick.

Who will deny that there is a place for skill in the kitchen? We may never have occasion to use our Latin and Greek and the other branches which we are studying while in school, but there will come to each girl not only the opportunity but often the necessity of taking charge of the kitchen.

"We may live without poetry, music and art;

We may live without conscience, and live without heart,

We may live without friends; we may live without books;

But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

WHAT IS PROTEIN AND CARBOHYDRATE?

(Continued.)

PURE FAT.—Chemists will also find nearly half an ounce of what is known as pure fat, or oil in the pound of bran. This differs from the carbohydrates in the fact that it is a clear, pure fat, while the carbohydrates are the materials from which such fat is made in the body. All foods therefore contain these four distinct principles, each having its special purpose in the animal economy. The ash elements must be present or the bones will suffer, especially in the young and growing animals. The protein must be present, or the animal cannot maintain its strength. It will lose its vigor, and the cow, in particular, cannot give a large yield of milk. The food must contain carbohydrates in order to supply the necessary fat on the body, and provide fuel for the animal heat. The pure fat is not so absolutely necessary as are the other elements, yet a fair proportion of this fat should be present in every ration.

WHAT OF IT?—The ordinary farmer may ask: "Of what value to me is all this?" It can be made of great value to any man who feeds a single animal. After much experiment and study, the scientific men have decided that the proper ration for a cow giving milk should be divided so as to contain for each day's feeding about 2½ pounds of the protein, 12 pounds of the carbohydrates, and half a pound pure fat. The science of feeding consists in mixing our grains and fodder in such a way that this proportion of these elements will hold good. For example, a man not knowing anything about this matter might feed his stock largely on corn, corn fodder and Timothy hay. In order to obtain the necessary protein, to produce milk, muscle and growth, he would have to feed extra quantities of this ration, while by substituting wheat bran or linseed meal for a part of the corn, he could feed less of the hay, and save money by doing so. He would learn by studying the analyses of foods that his mixture of corn fodder and hay might answer well for fattening steers, but was not economical for feeding dairy cows. The chemist has picked apart all the well-known feeds and fodders, and with tables showing their analyses it is possible to put them together so as to give the proper balance of protein and carbohydrates in an economical way. For example, the following table shows the analyses of a few feeding articles of cow feed:

	Pounds in 100.	Muscle makers.	Fat formers.	Pure fat.	Ash.
Wheat, bran	12	40	5	4	16
Corn	8	60	4	4	24
Oats	4	64	4	4	24
Mixed hay	3	43	4	4	1
Clover	7	40	4	4	1
Silage	1	15	4	4	1
Silage milk	5	4	4	4	1

These figures represent the digestible substances—that is, the proportion of them which a healthy animal may be expected to utilize. Making a "balanced ration" is not a mere matter of arithmetic, however. Wheat bran, linseed meal and silage have a laxative effect on the system, while cornmeal, clover hay, buckwheat and other foods have the opposite effect. It will be noticed that wheat bran and clover are very rich in ash elements. That is one reason why they are excellent for young animals.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Rub the regions infested with the lice (most commonly the neck and shoulders) with one part kerosene well shaken up in about eight parts of sweet oil or cotton-seed oil. Repeat the application in a week or 10 days. Two or three applications, if thorough, ought to rid the cattle of most of their lice. The stable should be cleaned and scrubbed with kerosene and water, or whitewashed. During warm weather it would be easier and equally effective to use one part kerosene to eight parts water, or one part kerosene emulsion dissolved in eight parts water, and sponge the animals all over thoroughly.

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